PROFISIONS OF THE MEASURE A REPORTED TO THE SENATE.

Whe Strength of the Army Is Increased to 65,000 Men by the Addition of Two Batteries to Each Regiment of Heavy Artillery-Three Battallon Formation for the Infantry-The President Authorized to Raise 35,000 Volunteer Infantry to Be Formed Into Thirty Regiments.

Washington, Feb. 24.-Just before the Senate adjourned this afternoon Senator Hawley. Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee reported the Compromise Army bill that the result of the conferences of the Hean and Democratic Senators and the Department officials. As he stated in the House of Representatives this after-Representative Hull, Chairman Military Affairs Committee of that body, does not like the compromise measure, but it is not likely that he will oppose its adoption by the House. He will probably have some amendments to propose, but the desire for the passage of the bill is so general that there is no rea-son to anticipate serious difficulty in bringing it to a vote. Some minor amendments may be made in the Senate and in the House, but the bill will be sent to a conference committee as speedily as possible, where all points in dispute will be amicably settled by the same influences that brought

about the compromise.

The agreement on the bill has ended all talk of an extra session, and there is little likelihood ow that one will be called. Speaking of the new bill to-night, Gen. Hawley said that it ought not to be designated as a surrender on the part of any one. It was, he said, the result of calm consideration, and added that the most determined opponent of the Hull bill Sanator Cockrell, showed a conciliatory spirit all through the discussion.

Col. Carter of the Adjutant-General's Department, who assisted the Military Committee in the arranging of the details of the bill, says it is a better measure than the army had a right to expect under the circumstances, and that as a whole its provisions are excellent. It does not give the motions provided for under the Hull bill. but it increases the efficiency of the army, and gives many of the provisions they had been of the regular army is increased from 62,000 as at present, to 65,000, by the addition of two batteries to each regiment of heavy artiflery for coast defense purposes. The three battalion formation as now established in the German Army and approved by modern military science, is given the infantry. The Hull bill provided for 950 new officers. The present bill provides for 135 new Second Lieutenants, the difference, so far as it is necessary to make it up, being made up by including the volunteer officers now serving.

Just before the bill was reported to the Senate a letter was received from the Quartermaster-General, setting forth the absolute ne cessity of additional force to cover the enlarged field of operations, and twenty Quartermasters were thereupon added, making thirty with the rank of Major and forty with the rank of

Anamendment was added to the bill providing that none of the civilian staff officers shall be appointed until he shall have passed such satisfactorily examination as to moral, mental and physical qualifications as may be prescribed by the President, and no such person shall be appointed until he is 40 years of age. This was the limit of age fixed by the Hull bill, but the Senate committee changed it to 45 years. In other respects the staff provisions are similar to those of the

Section 12 of the new bill contains some changes from the language as originagreed upon, and the provision that gives the President power to appoint field officers is strongly criticised officers of the regular service, who complain that it leaves the door open for ap-pointing civilians over the heads of army officers who should be entitled to the places by promotion. The clause giving the Presi-dent power of such appointments reads as foi-

officers who should be entitled to the places by promotion. The clause giving the Prestdent power of such appointments reads as follows:

"No person other than an officer of the regular army, who has passed the age of 45 years, shall be appointed as a field officer in said force, nor as a company or staff officer therein, if he be past the age of 35 years; neither shall any person not a regular army officer the shall any person not a regular army officer be so appointed until he shall have demonstrated his moral, physical and professional fitness for the grade in which he is to be commissioned to the satisfaction of an examining board, provided that the field efficers herein authorized may be appointed from officers of the regular army or from officers who served as officers of volunteers in the war with State.

The number of cades at the Military Academy is increased from 357, as now, to 457, by allowing two from each State at large to be appointed by the Senators, and the adding of ten to the number to be appointed by the President. In addition to the regular army of 65,000 men, the President is authorized to raise a force of 35,000 volunteer infantry to be recruited as he may determine from the country at large or from the localities where their services are needed, without restriction as to efficiently of the services are needed, without restriction as to efficiently of entire the passage of this act the officers and endisted men of the volunteers of endistment are fixed at two years and four months, unless sconer discharged.

As soon as possible after the passage of this act the officers and endisted men of the volunteers of endistment are fixed at two years and four months, unless sconer discharged.

As soon as possible after the passage of this act the officers and endisted men of the volunteers of entired authorized are to be mustered ont, but enhanced effort has been made to enter either the regular of remisment of rough riders. The bill now provides only for infantry. The fight without less of regimen

The age and Lieutenant is fixed between 21 and 27 years.

The bill provides that on a declaration of war the enlisted strength may be increased by the President to 65,000 men. The President is suthorized to continue the army at the war strength prescribed until duly 1, 1001. The Adjulant-General's and the Inspector-General's departments are to have the same number of officers.

The battalion of engineers is transferred to the line. The Chief of the Records and Pension

ber of officers.

The battalion of engineers is transferred to the line. The Chief of the Records and Pension Office is made a Brigadier-tieneral during the incumbency of the first appointee.

The corps of cadets is to consist of one from each Congressional district, one from each Territory and the District of Columbia; two from each State at large and twenty from the United States at large, increasing by 100 the number now allowed by law.

The President is authorized to raise a force of 35,000 volunteer infantry to be formed into thirty regiments. No person other than an officer of the regular army over 45 years old shall be appointed a field officer in this, force, nor as a company or staff officer in this, force, nor as a company or staff officer in the volunteers in the war with Spain. All enlistments for this force are to be for two years and four months, and he part of the force is to be continued beyond July 1, 1901. The President may appoint a Brigadier-General for each 9,000. The President is authorized to appoint the volunteer branch of the sortice.

The age limit of appointment is placed at 45 years for all persons not officers of the regular army, and all such officers naview.

Among the changes made in the ball by the conference was that decreasing the number of Brigadier and Major General for results of the changes made in the ball by the conference was that decreasing the number of Brigadier and Major Generals for the new volunteers are to be mustered out as soon as possible, but enlisted men desiring to remain in the service may be transferred to the recorder remain in the service may be transferred to the conference was that decreasing the number of Brigadier and Major Generals for the new volunteers by authorizing the Freschent of appoint one of the former for each 4, 600 transferred to that of the laster for each 12,000 trans.

CORTES BROTHERS' CLAIM

Real Estate in Manila Configurated by the panlards to Be Turned Over to Them, WASHINGTON, Feb. 24,-Action was taken by the War Department to-day through Assistant Secretary Melklejohn which may have an important bearing on the claims of residents of the Philippines whose property was confiscated by the Spanish authorities. There are a number of cases of this kind. The varticular case on which action was taken to-day was that of the Cortez brothers, two Filipinos, whose family had been forced to leave the islands on account of Spanish misrule. The fortez family was one of the wealthfest and most influential in Manila. Its members came under suspicion during the Filipino rebellion and their real property was confiscated by the Spaniards. The two brothers had plenty of cash on hand and are still well to do. They came to Washington from Hong Kong several months ago and presented a claim to the War Department for the property which

had been taken from them. This consists principally of large real estate holdings in Maprincipally of large real estate holdings in Ma nila.

The question of the right of this Govern The question of the right of this Government to return to private individuals crown properly that had reverted to the United States when Spanish sovereighty ceased in the Philippines was referred by the War Department to Atorney-General Griggs, who rendered a decision yesterday that the property might be turned over to the Cortez family After considering the subject the Assistant Secretary of War sent a telegram this afternoon to Major-Gen. Otis at Manila directing him to turn over the property in guestion to the Cortez family, provided, however, that there is no reason known to Gen. Otis which is not known to the department that would not justify the Government in making the transfer. This precaution was taken to provide against giving any assistance to persons who may be concerned in the present Insurrection against American authority. The Cortez Incolhers are intelligent men and have applied for the privilege of becoming citizens of the United States.

#### IN OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Receipts from Customs and Taxes in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

WARRINGTON, Feb. 24.-The following statement shows the total receipts from customs and taxes received in the several ports in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico and in the Philippines, so far as reports have been received by the War Department, from the respective date of occupation of said ports by the military forces of the United States to and including Jan. 31, 1899. No reports have as yet been received from six of the ports in Cuba, namely, Baracoa, Batabano, Guantanamo, Gibara, Manzanillo and Nuevitas, for January, 1899. Receipts from Guantanamo, Baiquiri, Manzanillo, Baracon, Mayari and Gibara are included in the total receipts of the port of Santiago for the reason that prior to Jan. 1, 1899, these were sub-ports of Santiago. No report has been received from ports in the island of Porto Rico since Dec. 15, 1888, consequently the following statement shows receipts to that date only. Receipts from the Philippine Islands are given only to Dec. 31, 1888; reports for the month of January, 1898, not yet received.

nionth of January, 1899, not yet received.
Cuba July 18, 1898, to Jan. 31, 1899.—Clenfue,
gos, \$78,047.20; Cardenas, \$22,170.77; Calbarien,
\$8,877,50; Havann, \$743,568.10; Maianzas, \$27,
\$88,03; Sagua la Grande, \$3,782.04; Santa Crue,
\$138,98; Santago, \$429,548.47; Trinidad, \$497.70;
Zaza, \$285,29. Total, \$1,312,372.44,
Philippine Islands (Aug. 18, 1898, to Dec. 31,
1898.—Mania, \$1,819,813.26.
Porto Rico (Aug. 15, 1898, to Dec. 10, 1898)—Total reported, \$511,415.93.
Grand total, \$3,643,602.62.

WHOSE CARRIER PIGEON IS THIS? It Flew on Board an American Vessel in a

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-Louis H. Ayme United States Consul at Gaudeloupe, West Indies, has written to Mr. Hill, the Assistant Sc retary of State, an official report about the finding of a carrier pigeon far out at sea. The bird flew on board the American schooner Alice Archer of Bath, Me., in an exhausted condition on the afternoon of Jan. 10, when the vessel was approximately in latitude 37° north, longitude 74° west. A heavy northenst wind, almost a gale, was blowing. The pigeon was picked up by the vessel's ateward and carried to the master. Arthur Gibbs. He fed the bird, and white doing so noticed that it carried on its leg and unimum ring marked "N.A. 461.146." The pigeon refused to leave the ship, and when closed Ayme's letter was written. Jan. 31, three days after the arrival of the Alice Archer at Guadeloupe, was still in the hands of Capt Gibbs. It was well and strong and had a good appetite. Capt. Gibbs can be addressed in care of Arthur Sewall, Bath, Me. In suggesting that the owner of the bird be located through the American newspapers. Consul Ayme said that it bore no message vessel was approximately in latitude 37° north,

LOSS BY THE NAVY YARD FIRE. Deficiency Estimate of \$1,125,600 to Restore

Buildings and Machinery. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to Congress a deficiency estimate of \$1,125,000 to restore the buildings dress?

The paragraph of the President's speech rethe paragraph of the President's speech rethe Philippines was read, and then

the Cabinet until his term was up and had never had any other intention. As for his connever had any other intention. As for his con-templated trip to Cuba and Porto Rico, he said that he would make the trip if the best inter-ests of the Government would be served there-by, and if the trip was abandoned it would no-be on account of any attack in sensational newspapers. After the Cabinat meeting Sec-retary Alger again denied the rumor of his pro-posed resignation in this statement: "I have at no time intepded to resign from the Cabinet and I shall not resign before the end of my regular term."

Bill for the Relief of Wm. H. Wanamaker. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24. - Representative Young of Philadelphia introduced to-day a bill for the relief of William H. Wanamaker, in connection with the Keystone Bank robbery. The bill recites that Gideon W. Marsh, Presi dent of the bank, was arrested and released under bonds of \$20,000, with William H. Wanunder bonds of \$20,000, with William H. Wan-amaker and J. H. Jones as sureties. He fled and Mr. Wanamaker paid the amount of \$20,000. On Nov. 3. 1898, Gitson W. Marsh was surrendered by his bondsman and was sentenced to twelve years and three months' imprisonment. As Mr. Wanamaker had ex-pended large sums of money in pursuit of Marsh, and as he has presented Marsh to the court, it is provided that the sum of \$20,000 shall be restored to him.

## Deaths of Soldiers in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-These deaths among the United States troops in Cuba were reported by Major-Gen. Brooke to-day: Feb. 20, George W. Skellenger, Battery K. Second Artillery, of typhoid fever on board the hospital ship Missouri at Havana; Feb. 21, at Trinidad, William Bullock, Company A. Fourth Tenpessee, of malaria; Feb. 22, at Puerto Principe, Clarence Beneki, Troop C, Eighth Cavalry, of typhoid fever; at Santiago, Charles M, Hansen, Company G, Fifth United States Volunteers, of malaria.

## Army Orders.

WASRINGTON, Feb. 24.-These army orders

have been issued: Major Junius I. Powell, Surgeon, from Augusta, ia., to histation, Fort Biley, Kan. Capt. David A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, will re-Capt. Rayla A. Lyr. Oranance Department, will report to the Chief of Ordinance.

Major Thomas T. Khox. Inspector General from this city, to Baltimore, Md.
Lleut. Col. Henry Carroll. Sixth Cavalry, and Major George B. Rodney, Fourth Artillery, to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Capts. Henry H. Adams, Eighteenth Infantry, and Owen J. Sweet. Twenty fifth Infantry, will report to Major George H. Torney, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

## Army Promotions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The President to-day washisotos, reb. 24.—The Freshent to day
sent the following nominations to the Senate:
First Lieut George O. Squire, Third Artillery, to be
First Lieutenant, Signal Corps. Begular Army.
Fifth Regiment Volunteer Infantry-Capt, James
K. Vardaman, to be Major: First Lieut, Thomas B.
Franks, to be Captain; Second Lieut, John Burke, to
be First Lieutenant, Sergt, J. D. Turner, Company
B. to be Second Lieutenant.

To Core a Cold in One Day Take Larative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it falls to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.—46s.

\$79,080,000 FOR THE ARMY. THE BIO APPROPRIATION BILL DIS-CUSSED IN THE HOUSE.

Renewal of the Debate on the Philippine Question, in Which Johnson of Indiana Again Attacks the President's Policy-General Debate on the Bill Concluded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-After disposing of ome unimportant routine business the House committee of the whole entered upon the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill. An arrangement was made limiting general debate to five hours, so as to close it with today's session. Mr. Hull related the circumstances surrounding the preparation of the bill, which have been published from time to time. It had been stated, he said, on the floor of the House, by very distinguished authority from the Committee on Appropriations, that f the bill passed in its present shape there would be a deficiency of \$25,000,000 or \$30 -000,000 to be provided for at the close of the year. If the army were constituted on the basis of the Hull bill-and that would be the case, he said, if newspaper reports were true-there would not be a single dollar's de ficiency. The army officials always made liberal estimates for the maintenance of the army and the committee had reduced these estimates only about \$5,000,000. One of the principal items of degrease was in the esti-mate for horses. The Quartermaster-General had provided for a remount of every cavalry-man in the army and the replacement of every horse in the artillery arm in the next fiscal year. The committee cut that estimate in two, appropriating \$750,000, Other reductions were \$1,000,000 for barracks and quarters, leaving \$3,000,000 available, and \$600,-000 for medical supplies, leaving \$1,500,000 available. Should the bill pass as the committee propose it would carry a total of about \$79,080,000. Among the new propositions carried in the bill, said Mr. Hull, was one which the committee deemed of great importance, that authorizing the construction of mall arms at the Rock Island arsenal, which had been designated an armory as well.

Referring to the reports published yesterday and to-day that the Senate had accepted a compromise on the Army bill, Mr. Hull said that investigation had satisfied him that the newspapers were not wrong. .The distinguished Senator from Missouri (Mr. Cockrell had evidently been strong enough to force the majority of the Senate to accept his views regarding the reorganization of the army. A friend of his had said this morning that according to one distinguished Missouri Demoerat he had taken the Republican party by the scruff of the neck and seat of the breeches and dragged it into the war with Spain, and another Missouri Democrat, evidently, had taken the Republican party in the same fashion and compelled it to accept what he was willing to give it for the army.

Mr. Hull sent to the clerk's desk and had read the Senate compromise bill, which he said the House would probably have an opportunity to vote upon. He said to his colleague, Gen. Henderson, that it would probably be in-troduced after being read. The compromise, Mr. Hull said provided for practically the same humber for men as did the Hull bill so that no objection could be made to the appropriation bill for the reason that it provided for more men than would be authorized. to whether or not the bill should become : law." he said. "I am not prepared at this time to say. Personally I should never have consented to a compromise at the demand of a minority anywhere on earth. [Applause.] I believe in the good old Democratic and Republican doctrine of majority responsibility, and where the minority say to the Government 'Unless you take what we offer, you shall have nothing.' I would take nothing and depend upon the future and the patriotism of the American people to right the wrong." |Ap

American people to right the wrong." [Auplause.]

From the Democrats Mr. Johnson (Rep.,
Ind.) obtained h if an hour in which to criticise and condemn the President's speech at
the Home Market Club the other night. It
was full of vituperation and abuse of the President, whom he charged with having turned
his back upon the Declaration of Independence,
and of his management of what he termed
"the President's miserable policy in the Philippines." The gross official crores made in
handling the Eastern problem, Mr. Johnson
denounced not only as ablunder, but a crime,
Mr. Johnson read from manuscript and in the
entire period he was on the floor evoked no
comment. At the close feeble applause was
given by the Democrats.

Mr. Hamilton (Rep., Mich.) asked unanimous
consent to have read the President's Philippine policy as he had announced it in his
Home Market speech.

Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.)—I object.

Mr. Hamilton—Then I demand that it be
read in my time and ask the gentleman from
Iowa to yield me the floor for that purpose.

Mr. Hull—All right. I yield a minute.

Mr. Johnson—Why not read the whole address?

The paragraph of the President's speech re-

estimate of \$1.125,000 to restore the average presently furned at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, of which \$375,000 is for grounds and docks and \$750,000 for steam angineering branches. The total approximate estimate to replace the machinery is \$758,000. Of the estimates \$5.15,190 is for a new machine shop, \$95,000 for a boller and blacksmith shop and \$25,000 for implements.

Alger Denies That He Intends to Resign.

Washington. Feb. 24.—Secretary Alger returned to Washington this morning from Deturned to Washington the guest of honor at a banquet of his fellow townsmen. To The Sun banquet of his fellow to work to find the president's speech reading the Philippines was read, and then Philippines wa

the speech.
Mr. Hamilton-Why object? It is the most magnificent expression of statesmanship of magnificent expression of statesmanship of this generation.

The outcome of the controversy was the conclusion that Mr. Johnson might incorporate the speech in his remarks, the House to determine when it shall appear and whether or not the privilege to print had been abused.

Mr. Settle (Dem., Kv.), announcing his purpose to vote for the Appropriation bill, devoted half an hour to expressing his opposition to the retention of the Philippines either by peaceable or foreible means. He argued that the law of estoppel absolutely overthrew the contention of gentlemen who favored annexation. Mr. Settle, amplifying this point, said that as the United States accepted the aid of the Philippines in its fight against Spain, and led them to believe that it favored their aspirations for liberty, it was now estopped from declaring its intention to annex the island.

from declaring its intention to annex the islands.

Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.) asked Mr. Settle if he believed that, should the United States withdraw from the Philippines, the other nations would leave them alone.

Mr. Settle recibed that under present conditions it would be far better for the United States to leave the Filipinos to the chances that abandonment of the Islands would expose them to than to held them in deflance of national hohor and self-respect.

Mr. Grosvenor (Hen., O.) inquired upon what fact Mr. Settle based his statement that the United States had accepted the aid of the Filipinos in the war against Spain.

Mr. Settle replied that helwas not in the secrets of the Administration, but he had been informed that the State Department contained documents which would indicate the position he had taken.

he had taken.
Mr. Grosvenor—I deny it. The fact is that the

he had taken.

Mr. Grovenor—I deny it. The fact is that the first American soldier that landed on the Philippines carried an order forbidding the Fillippines carried an order forbidding the Fillippines from entering Manila and from fighting the Spaniards.

Mr. Settle—Well, this is the first time I ever heard the statement denied.

Mr. Landis (Rep., Ind.) again took up the cudgel in behalf of Indiana and the Sixth district against the aspersions of Mr. Johnson. He read telegrams from the editors of every Republican paper in his idonnson's district repudlating his attacks upon the President and asserting that in making them Mr. Johnson did not resuresent the sentiments of the people of the district.

Mr. Johnson, who had come in while his colleague was talking, said in response that he was more profoundly concerned that his views should be right than that they were in accordance with temporary public sentiment. He housed that asome time before the Congress closed the gentieman (Landis) would make an argument upon the question that is agitating the country.

Mr. Landis—If I do'I shall draw my inspira-

argument upon the question that is agreeing the country.

Mr. Landis—If I do'I shall draw my inspiration from the sentiments of the people of Indiana rather than from those of the gentleman from Atlantic City. [Laughter.]

Mr. Johnson—Of course, the gentleman will get his argument from somebody; it is only a choice of the source. Behold the diminitive representative of the great Republican party of the great commonwealth of Indiana. Laughter.

party of the great commonwealth of Indiana. Laughter.

Mr. Landis—Permit me to call your attention to him who in his place on the floor of the American Congress has admitted he is a riant. [Great laughter.]

Mr. Rhea (Dem., Ky.) addressed the House in answer to Mr. Greavener's assertion that the United States had never accepted the aid of the Filipinos in the war with Spain. He insisted that the testimony showed that they had done so, and he was supported by Mr. Carmack (Dem., Tenn.), who asserted that Gen. Greene, in his testimony before the commission at Paris, had testified to the value of the

n. oublican Voices—Well, the mills are all they are all open. Ilhea—So are the soup houses. [Ap-

right; they see all open.

Mr. Ilhea—So are the soup houses. [Applause.]

Many Republicans—Where! Name one.

Mr. Rhea announced his policy for the Philippines to be that first enunciated on the floor of the House by Mr. Carmack, to haul down old Glory at Manila, nail it to the masthead of Dewey's warship and set sail for home.

Mr. Hamilton (Rep., Mich.) supported the President and his policy and Mr. Pierce (Dem., N. Hamilton) (Rep., Mich.) supported the President and his policy and Mr. Pierce (Dem., N. Y., Talbert (Dem., S. C.) and Simpson (Pon., Kan.) closed the debate in nominal opposition to the bill. In yielding to Mr. Simpson Mr. Sulser had fun with him, characterizing him as that recriess orator, that brilliant statesman and that friend of the people.

Before he began Mr. Lentz (Dem., O.) asked Mr. Simpson to tell the committee why Aguinaido should be held to be a criminal for saying with Patrick Henry: "Give me liberty or give me death." Mr. Simpson promised to do so if his time permitted, but it required so much of his brief allowance to tell how the United States had taken the place of Spain in the Philippines and become the oppressors of the Philippines, turning the war begun for humanity into a sharme and a disgrace that would darken the history of the country, that Mr. Lentz a request went unheeded.

Mr. Talbert raised a laugh by his charge against the Committee on Military Affairs, that they had largely increased nearly every item of expenditure, but had not the courage to add them together so that the House might know how large the aggregate was.

Before yielding to Mr. Marsh (Rep., Ill.) to

extenditure, but had not the courage to add them together so that the House might know how large the aggregate was.

Before yielding to Mr. Marsh (Rep., Ill.) to close the debute, Mr. Hull made a brief statement recarding the Senate Compromise bill that had been read to the House. The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Milliary Afsirs had told him that the bill to be introduced in the Senate would contain some changes from the text as furnished to him Hull. He also said that the reading of the bill was deemed to be discourteous to the Senate.

"I am sorry," added Hull, "that anything discourteous to the Senate should have occurred. The bill was pot desired for my personal information; it was furnished for the use of the House, and I believed the House was entitled to know the provisions of a measure upon which it might be called to vote." (Applause, For himself, Mr. Hull repeated that he was opposed to a makeshift for army reorganization.

Mr. Hailey-Dees that mean that the gap.

on. Mr. Bailey-Does that mean that the gen-

Mr. Bailey—Does that mean that the gentleman will oppose the reported compromise?

Mr. Hull—I will cross that bridge, Mr. Chairman, when I come to it.

Mr. Marsh's speech was largely devoted to a raview of several that had preceded his. The President, he said, could very well standathe philippic of the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Johnson. Referring to Mr. Settle's argument, hased upon the law of estoppel, Mr. Marsh said it would apply with binding force to a real estate transaction between grivate parties, but had no application to the Philippine question. Mr. Rhea's contention as well as that of other gentlemen, that the Filippine question. Mr. Rhea's contention as well as that of other gentlemen, that the Filippine shad been the allies of the United States, Mr Marsh said, was without foundation, and read from Gen. Greene's testinony before the Paris Commission to prove his assertion.

At the conclusion of Marsh's remarks the committee rose and it was decided to meet tomorrow at 11 o clock.

The House at 5:30 took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

At the night session seventy-seven pension bills were passed. The House meets to-morrow at 11 A. M.

### THE COUNTY'S CHARITIES.

Public Institutions Found to Be in a Generally Improved Condition.

The report of the New York County Visiting Committee for the various public charitable institutions has just; been issued for the year ending on Sept. 30, 1898. This committee is a part of the State Charities Aid Association and has for its President Dr. George G. Wheelock. It is empowered by law to visit all public institutions once a month, and its purpose is to determine their condition so that the public may learn what this may be through unprejudiced and unpartisan persons. Each institution has evidently been carefully watched and many valuable statistics with reference to them are appended to the report. On the whole it is extremely favorable to the Department of Charities, many improvements n the past year being noted. A summary of the most pressing needs of the department is

Among the recommendations is one for a separate hospital for consumptives, unless there should be established a State colony for such patients. Attention is called to the fact there should be established a State colony for such patients. Attention is called to the fact that consumptive patients are scattered through the wards at the Bellevue and City hospitals, which is considered dangerous to the other natients as well as to doctors and nurses. It is recommended that provision be made by private or public charity for a hospital in the Adirondacks for the free treatment of instigent patients in the first stages of the disease. Another matter to which attention is called is the classification of inmates in the almshouse. It is ursed that the decent element should be separated from the degraded and criminal class, who are offensive in language and conduct. A greater variety of food and better cooked food is recommended for the almshouse and all hospitals. Among other things urged are an electric lighting plant on Blackwell's Island for all city institutions; new and larger buildings at Bellevue and Gouverneur; substitution of paid employees for workhouse helicers in all the hospitals; the establishment of a city laundry on Blackwell's Island and a more thorough investigation of applicants for fadmission to the almshouse.

Especially favorable comment is made on the management of the Infants' Hospital on Ignadi's Island. The report save that it has been transformed from one of the most hopeless institutions in the department to one of the hest. The death rate has been materially reduced, due to the large increase in the number of wet nurses. , due to the large increase in the nut ber of wet nurses.

OPENED HER HOUSE TO SHOPGIRLS.

Mrs. George S. Studwell Gives a Novel Entertainment at Her Home.

Mrs. George S. Studwell of 108 West Fiftyeighth street gave an entertainment at her home last night, her guests being about 200 girls who work in factories and in the large department stores. Mrs. Studwell is a member of the Chi-Kappa Club, whose object is to improve the condition of working girls by entertaining them and bringing them into contact with refined surroundings. Her husband is a street broker. The entertainment did not differ in any respect from those held for Mrs. Studwell's society friends. The parlors were decorated with roses and ferns, and the girls took off their wraps in dressing rooms, where they received every attention from maids in waiting. Mrs. Studwell received as she would have at a regular social function. The girls were apparently not a bit flustered by their sur-roundings, and enjoyed the new sensation im-

mensely.

A musical and literary entertainment consumed most of the evening. Among those who took part in this was Tom Karl, Lueille Saunders, Mattle Ferguson and Mrs. As Alling, the latter's coon songs especially delighting her audience. Recitations, songs and monologues were given by professionals and amateurs. Supper was served at the end of the entertainment. The girls were all unatended by escorts, the entertainment being only for the girls themselves.

The Chi Kappa Club, of which Mrs. Studwell is a member, has given a number of such entertainments during the last six years, but that undertaken by Mrs. Studwell was on a larger scale than the provious ones. The girls who were the guests were selected by different members of the club. Mrs. Studwell and last night that her idea was to train the girls and accustom them to refined associations, and that the results had been most gratifying. A musical and literary entertainment con-

GERMANIC NOT YET PUMPED OUT She Will Dry Dock Here and Then Go to

England to Refit. All of the water was not pumped out of the Germanic yesterday because the pumps were not of sufficient power to suck it up from the depths of the hold. In order to get it all out it will be necessary to start fires in the ship's bollers and use the ship's own pumps, which are suited for this work. These pumps will be are suited for this work. These pumps will be working by this morning. The ship will not go into the dry dock at the Frie Basin until Monday. Mr. Lee, the White Star agent, said yesterday that she would be cleaned up there within ten days and then sent across to the other side to be relitted inside. She will go without passengers or cargo. Mr. Lee also said that the ship's interior was in much better shape than he had anticipated. The engineers, after examining her machinery, informed him that they could put it in shape within a week.

## Washington Notes.

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Alger entertained the President and Mrs. MeKinley and the members of the Cabinet and
their wives at dinner this evening.

The Secretary of State has transmitted to
Congress a memorial from the American
Chamber of Commerce of Paris. asking for a
more liberal appropriation for the Paris Exposition of 1900. The efforts of Commissioner
Peck to secure additional space are highly
commended.

CANAL AMENDMENT GOES. would pover lot the bill see darlight after it

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL. Declares It to Be in Order by a Vote of 51 to 7-Missouri River Reservoir Amendments Also Adopted-The River and Har-

bor Bill Then Passed by a Vote of 50 to 3. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-The consideration of the River and Harbor bill was resumed by the Senate to-day, and the amendments approprinting \$50,000 for three reservoirs at the headwaters of the Missouri River in Wyoming. and \$50,000 for surveys of reservoir sites in arid and; semi-arid States (which were re-

served yesterday) were taken up and discussed. Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) argued that the purposes, not for promoting commerce, and were out of place in a river and harbor bill. He said that this was the entering wedge to a system of irrigation works that would cost hundreds of millions of dollars. It was not a proper subject of Congressional expenditure. but was rather a proposition to turn the United States (so far as the arid regions are con cerned) into a great water company. It was a matter which Congress should not enter upon in the last days of the session as ar. Item in an appropriation bill, but it should come in (if, at all) as a distinct proposition.

Mr. Spooner's argument was replied to be Mr. Foraker, Mr. Warren and Mr. Allen, who favored the reservoir amendments.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) declared himself "heartily and earnestly" for the amendments. They might, he said, be trenching somewhat on the Constitution, but he was willing to take a little chance on that in favor of any measure asked by Senators from Western States which did not share in the benefactions of the Government equally with the Eastern and Middle States.

Mr. Carter (Rep., Mon.) also disputed Mr Spooner's constitutional argument and favored the reservoir amendments. After a discussion lasting over two hours th

reservoir amendments were adopted. Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utah) made a point of order upon the Nicaragua Canal amendment. that it was general legislation and was not germane to the bill. After a long discussion the Vice-President said he would avail himself of the twenty-first rule and would submit to the Senate the question whether, on the point of general legislation, the amendment is ; in The vote was taken and the amendment was

declared in order-yeas, 51; nays, 7 (Allen. Bate, Cockrell, Pettigrew, Rawlins, Teller and Vest).

The question of relevancy was next sub mitted and was decided in like manneryeas, 48; nays, 12 (Allen, Bate, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, McLaurin, Pasco, Pettirrew, Rawlins, Roach, Teller and Vest). So the canal amend-

ment remains in the bill.

Mr. Spooner offered an amendment to the Nicaragua Canal amendment, authorizing the President, in case of inability to secure concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, to negotiate for the abrogation or modification of any treaty stipulations that may interfere with the construction, ownership and perpetual

hegotiate for the abrogation of modification of any treaty stipulations that may interfere with the construction, ownership and perpetual control of any such canal.

Mr. Frye (in charge of the bill)—I do not object to that amendment.

Mr. Chilton (Dem., Tex.) objected, but subsequently, at the suggestion of Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) withdrew the objection and, Mr. Spooner's amendment was agreed to.

An argument against the general provisions of the Nicaragua Canal amendment was made by Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utab), who moved to strike out the appropriation for the purchase of territory rights and privilexes.

The motion was defeated—seas, 5 (Bate, Pettigrew, Hawlins, Turley and Vest); nays, 48.

Mr. Mantle (Rep., Mon.) moved a proviso that not more than \$2,500,000 shall be expended in the purchase of rights or easements owned or claimed by parties other than Costa Rica or Nicaragua. Defeated without the yeas and nays.

owned or claimed by parties other than Costa Rica or Nicaragua. Defeated without the yeas and mays.

Mr. Fettigrew attacked the entire project. He declared that the canal could not be built for \$115,000,000 or for \$215,000,000, and that when it was built it had either to be made neutral, unfortified and to be used by all nations, or it had to be fortified at an expense of hundreds of millions. Its whole length of 176 miles would have to be guarded in order to prevent its destruction; for its great embankments could be destroyed by one person in a few hours with modern explosives. It would be wiser to join with the other nations to complete the Panama Canal, of which only twenty-three miles remained to be completed. The time of passing through the Nicaragua Canal would be forty-four hours, as against fourteen hours by the Panama Canal, so that the commercial value of the Nicaragua Canal would be destroyed by the other, on which there were now 4,000 men at work. As to its effect on transcontinental raircad rates, he said that although the busines of these groads was large very little of it was from ocean to ocean. Half of the money required for the Nicaragua Canal would build a transcontinental road owned by the neople and operated by the Government, and such road would govern and regulate transcontinental rates.

At the close of Mr. Pettigrew's remarks the Nicaragua Canal amendment was agreed to without the yeas and nays.

At the close of Mr. Pettigrew's remarks the Nicaragua Canal amendment was agreed to without the yeas and nays.

It authorizes the President to acquire from Costa Rica and Nicaragua such portion of territory or such rights, casements or privileges as may be necessary for the construction, control and defence of a ship capal from a point rol and defence of a ship capal from a point. trol and defence of a ship canal from a point near Greytown on the Caribbean Sea, by way of Lake Nicaragua, to Brito on the Pacific Ocean, and it appropriates such sum as may be necessary to make such purchase. When ocean, and it appropriates such asim as may be necessary to make such purchase. When this territory or these rights are secured the Secretary of War is to proceed with the construction of the canal and of safe and commodious sharbors, at its termini. Only engineer officers of the army and navy are to be employed in the performance of the necessary professional duties. The San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua are to be used. The use of the canal is to be guaranteed to Costa Rica and Nicaragua for all vessels owned by them or their citizens. An appropriation of \$115,000,000 is made for the completion of the work. In case of inability to make the necessary agreement with Costa Rica and Nicaragua the President is authorized to negotiate for the abrogation or modification of freaties that might interfere with the construction and control of the canal (meaning the Clayton-Bulwer treaty).

An amendment to insert in the till a certification amendment to insert in the till a certification amendment to insert in the till a certification amendment to insert in the till a certification.

An amendment to insert in the till a certifi-An amendment to insert in the fill a certification of certain enactments in past river and harbor bills was offered by Mr. Frye and agreed to without being read, Mr. Pettigrew remarking that he would not object, because it would only be adding to the monstrosities of the bill. He believed that the other house

## "Every Path Hath a Puddle."

The puddle in the pathway of most lives is a defective circulation due to a blood supply that instead of growing clear and strong like a mountain brook, is stagnant and impure. Puddles may be purified, however, and become limpid streams. That is what Hood's Sarsaparilla does with human blood.

It clarifies, purifies and strengthens the blood, and when this is accomplished, the vital organs, liver, lungs, kidneys, bowels, are all braced and invigorated. It never disappoints.

Byspepsia-" Suffered everything but death for years with dyspepsia. Nothing relieved me until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made and kept me well. Can eat anything I wish." Mus. EUGENE MURPHY, Hull's Mill. Danbury, Conn.

Impure Blood. "Five years I suffered with pimples on face and body. Hood's Sursaparilla cured me permanently. It also cured my father's carbuncles." ALBERT E. CHAST, Tustin City, Cal.

Erysipelas—"My little girl is now fat and healthy on account of Hood's Sarsaparilla curing her of erysipelas and eczema. It is our family medicine, as we all take it." Mrs. H. O. Wheatley, Port Chester, N. Y.



Hond's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and

would never lot the bill see daylight after is got hold of it.

Mr. Teller iSil. Rep., Col.) criticised the Nicarry of Canal provision in the bill, which, he as id. would practically the up \$110,000,000 which would not be used for years. Even if the canal were begun not one-tenth of the sum could be used in the first year. No living man knew what the canal would cost. It might cost three or four hundred million dollars. He believed that the canal as proposed was not feasible, and that showed the folly of putting it on the River and Harbor bill and hurrying it through. Congress was going it absolutely blind. He agreed with Senator Pettigree that in all probability Panama was the better route.

The Senate proceeded with the bill and all the other committee amendments were agreed to. Then the bill was opened to general amendments, which were offered in large number and were generally agreed to. The bill was then passed—Yeas, 50; nays, 3; Pettigrew, Rawlins and Teller).

Mr. Hawley. Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a "bill for increasing the efficiency of the army," remarking that it had been agreed to in committee with great unsnimity and with the hearty belief that it would mass the Senate. It was placed on the calendar and the former Army Reorganization bill was recommitted.

"The Senate at 6:40 adjourned till to-morrow at 11 A, M. THE SENATE ATTACHES IT TO THE

"THE WHITE MAN'S BURDES." Senator Tillman's View of It as He Sees It in South Carolina. MONTCLAIR, N. J., Feb. 24.—United States Senator Benjamin R. Tillman of South Caro-

ina and the Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford of the First Congregational Church of this place talked; before the Outlook Club here this evening on "The Race Question in the South" Senator Tillman, after drawing a picture of the ruin and desolation caused in his land by the civil conflict, said:

"The white man is superior to the colored man, and, God helping us, we will maintain that superiority. Your great soldier, Grant, sent to my country in 1876 a regiment of ten companies to maintain carpet-bag government. Those troops had orders to compel a free vote and a fair count. They did their duty as they saw it. They maintained law and order, although there were 5,200 blacks to 3,500 whites. What do you reckon our major ity was? Three thousand nine hundred. Co. Tammany best that? Can Philadelphia beat

3,000 whites. What do you reekon our majority was? Three thousand nine hundred. Can Tammany beat that? Can Philadelphia beat it? We beat these people by outvoting and outcounting them, and we admit it. We can't repeal the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments except\_by force and fraud. I told the Senators this in Washington and then I said: What are you going to do about it? In the Sonth it is a contest between Anglo-Saxon superiority and eivilization and degraded, corrupt and corruptible people.

"We called a Constitutional Convention and created a Constitution under which every man must be able to read or write or pay taxes on \$300. Under that Constitution 36 per cent, of the whites and 10 per cent, of the blacks vote. The colored people are a happy-go-lucky, immoral, untruthul, unreliable race. There are exceptions and bright ones, but I speak of the great mass. They were unft for the ballot and are now, because they are lacking in that moral fibre which gives them sound undgment, and they can be led away by any shrewd and share rascal. I simply recognize my superiority to the black man and am willing to consent to his life. liberty and happiness so long as he does not step on my feet. I laughter. Take a pilgrimage to the South. Settle in any part you may olease, and if you don't come North convinced that my view is the right one—why, then. I'll stand treat. I have a negro on my plantation 27 years old. I would trust him with my wife and child and he would die protecting them, but he ain't fit to vote. You can't alter what God has made, and though this or that nervo may be a decent man or an honest man, yet the tiger is loosened in a white man's bosom without regard to consequences when the two races come in contant." Speaking of the negro from the infustrial standpoint, Senator Tiliman said: "He is by nature and by every instinct of his soul a loafer. His one burpose in life is to get something to eat for to-day, with no thought for the future. In consequence, the Southern States lag behind the North because

we'll swon as long as they'll keep up the exchange. We've got the white man's burden down there."

In closing the speaker said: "We are educating them, but even if they can learn we don't propose to have them govern us. We'll use the shotgun if necessary."

Dr. Bradford, in reply, denied that we "can't alter what God has made." He said: "That's what we are doing all the time." He read saitistics and letters from leading institutions of learning in the North showing that the negro was capable of taking a high intellectual stand.

OPPOSED TO SUNDAY FUNERALS. Fifteen Clergymen Protest in the "Interests of Humanity."

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 24.-Fifteen of the preachers of this city have taken a stand against Sunday funerals. They have signed the following notice, which appeared in the newspapers of the city to-day:

We, the undersigned pastors and resident clergymen of the city of New Brunswick, N. J., agree that the practice of holding funerals on Sunday ought to be discouraged. Our usual luties in church and Sunday school are quite sufficient without this additional demand on sufficient without this additional demand on our time and strength, yet this is not the first consideration that prompts our action. Funerals on Sunday compel many others to labor who are entitled to the rest and sacred privileges that the Lord's Day brings to men. Undertakers, superintendents of cemeteries, gravediggers, liverymen, railroad men, florists, carriers and others are compelled to labor because of these services being held on Sunday. Hence we deem it wise and just to withhold our countenance of such services, and to notify our congregations and the public that we do not wish to officiate at funerals on Sunday. This is done in the interests of humanity.

#### STOLE FROM THE LANGHAM HOTEL Elevator Man Was the Thief and His Friend Pawned the Booty.

Capt. McClusky received a report recently from the Hotel Langham, Fifty-second street and had been committed in the hotel. Detectives Browne and Frazier, who were detailed on the case, soon began to suspect Peter McCauley, 22 years old, of 217 East Twenty-sixth street, one of the elevator attendants, and on Thursday night they surprised him in the room of a man stopping at the hotel.

McCauley was taken to Police Headquarters, where he made a full confession. Some of the stolen property was found at his home, and the rest in various pawnshops. A scarfpin set with one large and six small diamonds and valued by the owner at \$400 had been nawned in a Sixth avenue pawnshop for \$20. On a ring with a diamond and two pearls, which the owner says is worth \$500, only \$5 had been asked and obtained in a Fourth avenue shop.

The pawning had been done by a friend of McCauley named Lawrence, who was arrested yesterlay. He and McCauley were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court vosterday and held in \$1,000 ball each for examination.

Widow Captures Man-o'-War's Man.

Oliver C. Jones, chief machinist of the crusier Brooklyn, was married on Dec. 8 to Virginia E. Powell, a widow. The marriage was not nade public until yesterday. Jones came on from Santiago on the crusier to the navy yard in Brooklyn, and on his first shore leave met the widow and married her, although he had known her only a few days. The Rev. D. A. Jordan, paster of the Sands Street Methods Church, officiated. On the departure of the Brooklyn Mrs. Jones went to live with rela-tives in Philadelphia.

Wept Over a Death His Horses Caused. Six-year-old Rosie Brady of 547 Greenwich

street was run over and killed yesterday afternoon at the corner of Spring and Greenwich streets by a truck driven by John O'Connor of streets by a truck driven by John O'Connor of 440 East Sixty-ninth street, who is employed by Contractor T. E. Crimmins. The child slipped on the roadway, and, though the driver did all in his power to rein up his horses, he could not stop them in time. When ar-raigned later before Coroner Zucca he weap-bitterly as he told about the accident. The Coroner admitted him to ball in the sum of \$1,500 pending the inquest.

Water Main Bursts in Syracuse. SYRACUSE, Feb. 24. - A twenty-four-inch

water main burst to-day at the corner of South Salina and Jefferson streets. The pavement was heaved up two feet, covers were blown off Never Disappoints

Manufacture liver lils, the non-irritating and colly cathartic to take with Hood's Barsaparilla.

Was nearly up two lest, covers were blown of from manuholes, and people rushed out of stores thinking an earthquake was in progress. Basements and cellars of all nearby property were flooded and the damage will amount to several thousand dollars. The Water Department had the water turned off inside of twenty minutes after the break occurred.



Label Soups

are right; twenty varieties; any one makes a "good start for a good dinner"ask your grocer From Tree to Table," a cooklet, descriptive of our ther products, mailed free

CURTICE BROTHERS CO., Rochester, N.Y.

# Æolian Recital.

To-Day, Saturday, at 3 P. M., Feb. 25. Admission Free to All.

> SOLOIST MISS BECKER.

VIOLINIST.

The truest and highest kind of musical culure is the result of a wide familiarity with good music.

supplemented by an attendance at probestral and other concerts will give a wonderful impetus to the growth of your musical intelligence and increase your pleasure a thousandfold. To a majority of those who attend our Recitals for the first time, the performances of the Molian and the Pianola come like revelation. We do not claim for the Pianola or the

Edian anything not justifled by facts. Any one who takes the trouble to investigate will see this in a moment.

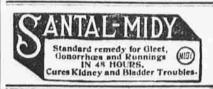
shown to the curious as well as to intending

.....L'Ombre Overture 2. Gilder MISS BECKER. Faust Fantasie 3. Sarasate ...... Moonlight Sonata (Op. 27

..... Offerfoire No. 2 in P. 8. a. Rohm Cavarina b. b. Wientawski Obertana Mazurka MISS BECKER.

The Æolian Co., 18 West 23d St. DIRECT ADVANTAGES.

The ultimate reason why gas ranges are coming into use by the thousand in all classes of society is that they do better cooking in less time and with less inhorand at a less money cost than is possible in any other way. They do better cooking because they make a chemical experiment of cooking; that is, they furnish just the right amount of heat, perfectly regulated, which is required to produce the chemical changes in food which we call cooking. The gas-heated oven is the best for roasting or baking. The gas broiler is absolutely peerless for broiling. A gas flame brought directly beneath the kettle or pot is the swiftest and best way of boiling or stewing or sauteing. The consenting experience of thousands of cooks pursual this beyond all doubt. This is no question of theory but of plain fact, and the fact is established beyond cavil. The saving of time and labor which the gas raine makes possible is obvious. Full heat instantly available spoaks for itself on that point, and so does the truth that it is easier to turn a stepcock than it is to carry a centrle. But many people are increductous about the cost being actually less with the gas range. Well, perhaps they are thinking of the time when gas was \$2.25 a thousand. We are now headed straight for "dollar gas," and have almost reached that figure. At any rate, repeated experiments have shown that a gas range can be run for 40 to 50 per cent, less fuel cost. It is this kreat economy of the gas range which joins with its unrivalled efficiency to make it the favorite it is,—1de. ost than is possible in any other way.



NERVOUS PROSTRATION BY THE OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT, 131 WEST 45th ST., N. Y.

NEW CURE FOR

TAMMANY MAN IN TROUBLE Arrested for Assault While Shadowing His

Wife-Discharged in Court, Wiltsey H. Ryan, who said that he was an expert accountant employed by Tammany Hall, and that he had lived for twelve years at he Narragansett Club, a Tammany organiza-tion on West Fifty-fourth street, was a prisner in the West Fifty-fourth Street Police court yesterday on the complaint of Margaret Wilson of 30 West Sixty-fourth street, who charged him with striking her with a chair. The complainant was accompanied to court

by Ryan's wife, who was prepared to testify

Your Honor," said the prisoner, pointing to the Wilson woman's companion, "that woman is my wife. Last night, accompanied by Detectives O'Donnell and Gray of Capt. Price's precinct, I followed her all over the Tenderlois to get evidence against her for a divorce. We followed her into the Haymarket and several followed her into the Haymarket and several other resorts, and early this morning she went home with the complainant, who keeps a disorderly house on West Sixty-fourth street. I went there to get her to come away, and this lady who had me arrested struck me with a chair. In trying to ward off the blow I pushed the chair lack, and it may have struck her en the head. I did not intend to hit her."

The Whison woman said that she did not know the Tammany expert accountant and had never seen him until 8 o'clock yesterdsy morning, when she went home and found him in her flat examining things in her truck.

The prisoner asked to be naroled until later in the day in order to get witnesses, and Magistrate Dauel let him go without bail. When he returned to court in the afternoor the Wilson woman and the prisoner's wife failed to appear and the case was dismissed.

Letters Sent to This Firm Won't Go.

Postmaster Van Cott has received an order from Washington directing that all mail received addressed to Henri Hirsch, 20 Rue chauchat, Paris, shall be opened and returned to the senders. The instructions to the Postmuster are headed "Fraud Order No. 62" Why they are issued none of the local Post Office officials is in a position to say, but it is been lieved that the Hirsch firm has been conducting a lottery business in this country.